

document that **specifies the structure of a multi-page web site**; wherein the web site XML file specifies (a) **relationships between web pages of the multi-page web site**, and (b) the structure and contents of the pages of the multi-page web site.”

The Office Action alleges that Vervet discloses these features. Admittedly, Vervet discloses an approach for viewing and editing an XML document. However, the XML document does not **specify the structure of a multi-page web site or relationships between web pages** of such a web site. Vervet mentions a “root element” in a “document tree view,” but this does not imply that the root element corresponds to a **web page**, or that the elements in the tree represent **web pages**.

All XML documents, regardless of what they represent, are required by the XML specification to have a root element. Other elements may descend from this root element in a hierarchical fashion. Conveniently, XML documents may be represented as tree structures due to their inherently hierarchical and tree-like nature (XML tag pairs enclosing other XML tags). However, the mere existence of a root element in an XML document does not mean that the root element represents a web page within a multi-page web site, or that any other element in the XML document represents a web page. Most, if not all, XML documents have root elements and may be represented as a tree. It does not logically follow that most, if not all, XML documents specify the structures of multi-page web sites of relationships between web pages of such sites. It is not true that every XML tree must be a tree of web pages.

Vervet discloses that an XML file may be viewed as a tree. This is a tree of XML elements. What these elements represent depends on the author of the XML document. Because XML is an expandable markup language, XML elements may be created to represent virtually anything that an author desires. Vervet does **not** teach or suggest that the XML elements in the tree represent web pages of a web site, or that the hierarchical relationships between these XML

elements represent relationships between such pages, of that the tree as a whole represents the structure of a multi-page web site.

Therefore, Vervet does not disclose, teach, or suggest “wherein the web site XML file is an XML document that **specifies the structure of a multi-page web site**; wherein the web site XML file specifies (a) **relationships between web pages of the multi-page web site**, and (b) the structure and contents of the pages of the multi-page web site” as required by Claim 54. The Office Action does not even allege that the other cited reference, Nussbaum, discloses these features of Claim 54. The Office action appears to rely on Nussbaum to disclose, allegedly, the conversion of XML documents into HTML documents, but not to disclose the features of Claim 54 discussed above.

Since neither Vervet nor Nussbaum discloses, teaches, or suggests the features of Claim 54 discussed above, even a combination of Vervet and Nussbaum could not disclose, teach, or suggest these features. Therefore, Claim 54 is patentable over Vervet and Nussbaum, taken either individually or in combination, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

By virtue of its dependence from Claim 54, Claim 55 inherits the features that are distinguished from Vervet and Nussbaum above. Consequently, Claim 55 also is patentable over Vervet and Nussbaum, taken either individually or in combination, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The Office Action rejected Claim 56 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable, allegedly, over Vervet and Nussbaum in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,748,569 (“Brooke”). The rejection is traversed.

By virtue of its dependence from Claim 54, Claim 56 inherits the features that are distinguished from Vervet and Nussbaum above. The Office Action does not even allege that the other cited reference, Brooke, discloses these features of Claim 54. The Office action appears to rely on Brooke to disclose, allegedly, XSLT documents, but not to disclose the features of Claim

54 discussed above.

Since Vervet, Nussbaum, and Brooke do not disclose, teach, or suggest the distinguished features that Claim 56 inherits from Claim 54, even a combination of Vervet, Nussbaum, and Brooke could not disclose, teach, or suggest these features. Therefore, Claim 56 is patentable over Vervet, Nussbaum, and Brooke, taken either individually or in combination, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The Office Action rejected Claims 57 and 58 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable, allegedly, over Vervet and Nussbaum in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,976,210 ("Silva"). The rejections are traversed.

By virtue of their dependence from Claim 54, Claims 57 and 58 inherit the features that are distinguished from Vervet and Nussbaum above. The Office Action does not even allege that the other cited reference, Silva, discloses these features of Claim 54. The Office action appears to rely on Silva to disclose, allegedly, the dynamic generation of a component on a computer other than a computer on which an XML file is stored, but not to disclose the features of Claim 54 discussed above.

Since Vervet, Nussbaum, and Silva do not disclose, teach, or suggest the distinguished features that Claims 57 and 58 inherit from Claim 54, even a combination of Vervet, Nussbaum, and Silva could not disclose, teach, or suggest these features. Therefore, Claims 57 and 58 are patentable over Vervet, Nussbaum, and Silva, taken either individually or in combination, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that all of the pending claims are now in condition for allowance. Therefore, the issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance is believed next in order, and that action is most earnestly solicited.

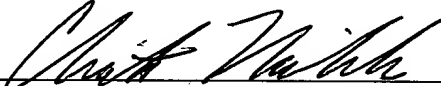
The Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is believed that such contact would further the examination of the present application.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any fee shortages or credit any overages to Deposit Account No. 50-1302.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: 12/21/2006


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On 12/21/06 by


Annette Valdivia